Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.
A. TYHURST, Associate Editor.

TERMS.—"THE GLOBE" is published twice a week at $1.50 a year—75 cents for six months—50 cents for three months—*in advance.*

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday afternoon, Jan. 2, 1862.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call immediately.

NEW TERMS.

All Orphans' Court printing, including Administrator's and Executor's Notices, all Auditor's Notices, occasional advertisements, &c., must hereafter be paid for in advance.

Executors and Administrators owing us at present, will please come forward and settle.

The News.

We are slightly disappointed. We had reason to expect important news from the army on the Potomac. But, perhaps the illness of Gen. McClellan has had something to do with the movements of the army in that direction. The different regiments and the people throughout the country, are becoming impatient for an "advance." The Commander-in-Chief is the ruling power, and no doubt he will advance at the right time—but placing the greatest confidence in his judgment, we still can not help but think that he moves his forces very slowly. We cannot be many days without important fighting news from the Potomac.

The English Fury.

It will be three or four weeks before we can hear of the effect in England of the release of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. In the meantime, the London papers that reach us are as bitter and malignant towards the United States as it is possible to be. A very few papers are moderate in their tone, and seem to hope for a pacific termination of the difficulty. But the principal journals seem almost insane on the subject of America. The London *Times*, in particular, breathes hatred and vengeance against the United States in every column.

In the *Times* of Dec. 17th, there are about thirteen columns devoted to American affairs. The leading articles are three in number. One is a furious attack on President Lincoln's message; another an equally bitter attack on Secretary Welle's report, and the third, which is professedly a tribute to the memory of Prince Albert, is also sprinkled with angry allusions to this country. The Prince of Wales, who is expected to advise and support the Queen as his father did, is instructed by the *Times* to be jealous and suspicious of the people and Government of the United States, whose honored guest he was a year and a half ago. Thus, the occasion of a national bereavement, which should soften the hearts of all people, is used by this mischievous and powerful organ to inflame their worst passions against a kindred people.

Having made our peace-offering to Great Britain, it is proper that we should wait to hear how it is received, and that we should not retaliate, as we fairly might, with vituperation against the English people and Government.—But it is not to be denied that the course pursued by the English at the present time is exciting a feeling of antipathy in this country more intense and deep-seated than any that existed even in the periods of our former wars.—Many an American citizen is instructing his children as Hamilcar did his son; and vows of eternal enmity against England are taken as solemnly as was that of the Carthaginian lad against Rome. Whether from among the young generation, thus indoctrinated with the new idea, a Hannibal will appear, to humble the pride of England in a future time, no one need predict. But the time will assuredly arrive, when the people of England will be made to regret the malignity of their temper towards the United States in the winter of 1861-2.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

VARIETY ENVELOPES.—Coleman & Co's splendid Variety Envelopes are for sale at Lewis' Book Store. They make a very handsome present for all ages. The jewelry is of a better quality than can be secured in any other envelope or in any other way for the same money. The buyer of an envelope can get any article of jewelry he or she may select from specimens. Call and see for yourself.

BOOKS, &c., FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The place to get Holiday Presents for old and young is, at Lewis' Book Store.—He is receiving a handsome stock for Christmas and New Year's.

WALL PAPER.—A handsome stock of next year's styles has been received at Lewis' Book Store, direct from the manufactory in New York.

CARRIER'S ADDRESS TO THE PATRONS OF THE GLOBE

January 1st, 1862.

When last I sang my tuneful lay,
Unnumbered blessings strewed your way;
In peace you lived, with plenty crowned—
Your hopes, a full fruition found.
'Tis true, at times, the gathering cloud
Portended storms, with thunder loud—
White fitful lightnings sent a glare
Of coming rage, where all seemed fair.
An evil spirit could be heard,
At times, hiss forth a horrid word,
As through the air, with rapid flight,
It rushed with goblins of the night,
To freeze the blood and chill the soul,
As in the patriot's heart it stole.

The traitor's "squeak and jibber" fell
Upon the ear, like voice from hell:
But though they seemed like notes of death
Malignant—that we held our breath,
Amazed, astonished, still in doubt,
The demon, treason, was about—
We yet believed that reason's voice
Would still, our happy land, rejoice;
That times and seasons, as of yore,
Would come and go, to fill our store;
That frugal men would till their lands,
While time dispensed her running sands;
That flowers would bloom and fountains pour
Their crystal floods, undyed with gore;
And all as one fraternal band,
Through toils of life, march hand in hand.

The trembling doubt was solved at last—
The cannon's roar rode on the blast—
The cry of war rang through the land,
And brave battalions took their stand,
Within their trenchments, clad with steel
And made to arms, their last appeal.

And where, upon this blood stained earth;
And when, since morning of her birth,
Did man or any nation see
A startled people, thus agree,
Without debate, at instant thought,
To save the land, their father's bought,
With such expense of life and gold,
From treason's sacrilegious hold!
The truth shines out, like noon-day beam,
That heaven's fountains sent the stream
Of patriotic love to start
The latent feelings of the heart.

A mighty empire, based on slaves,
Was dreamed about by wicked knaves.
The splendid vision, with its train
Of ignorance and stolen gain,
Allured them on, with phantom beck,
Their country's peaceful hopes to wreck.
They struck the blow, the cannon's roar
Was heard from ocean's wave-washed shore;
And down went mattock, pick and spade,
By which were tilled the hill and glade;
The hammer ceased its ringing sound—
The plow left standing in the ground—
And arms dressed in glittering steel,
Press closely on rebellion's heel.

I'll not recount the deeds of arms;
The glory bought, in war's alarms;
The brilliant charge, the victor's cry,
The deadand dying there that lie,
In piles upon the blood-moist ground,
Their dying groans unheard around,
As shouts of triumph roll away,
In celebration of the day.

But let commanders act their part,
And soldiers fight with valiant heart:
The Muse sweeps o'er the bloody fray—
To other themes she tunes her lay.

From evil, good has often flowed;
Through wrongs, has often found her road;
And right and justice filled their store,
From sordid ills and fields of gore.
Convulsions deep, that nations, shake,
And through the social fabric break,
Have oft a Providential cause—
Subserve a Providential pause.
The treason that assails us now
May greatly, justice, right, endow:
May break barbaric chains that bind
Opinions, feelings of mankind;
Emancipate the bondman's soul
From social tyranny's control;
And learn mankind one lesson more
In nature's book, untaught before.

Let treason's minions, filled with rage,
Against the progress of the age,
Beware, that they are not the tools,
Perdition works with, namely, fools:
Let them beware the frowning nod,
And fear the thunderbolts of God:
For in the kingdom of the skies,
No upward impulse ever dies;
And all retarding forces fall,
With those who raised them, at their call,
Dissolved in everlasting death,
Before avenging Heaven's breath.

'Tis hard to prophecy the end
When mighty armies do contend;
But let me say, whate'er the fate
Of this great trouble in the state
May hap to be; a ruling God
In wrath or mercy with his rod
Will scourge the wrong, uphold the right,
And guard the truth throughout the fight.
Let armies meet, like rock and wave—
The field will not be freedom's grave.
Emancipated men will stand
Defiant, bold, throughout the land,
As they have stood, since Concord's plain
Was dotted o'er with Britain's slain.

The War Department of the skies
Has bid these bold battalions rise;
And they will ne'er their armor cast,
Nor stop the bugle's thrilling blast,
Till freedom treads her temple's halls,
Secure from treason's cannon balls;
Till truth shall gain one foothold more,
In human hearts, not had before;
Till Heaven shall crush the sceptered wrong,
That burdened hearts now bear along;
And despot's thrones shall melt away,
Like frosts before the rising day.

Send forth thine orders—Lord of Hosts!
And wither, blight the idle boasts
Of demons, fighting truth and Thee;
And make them to the caverns flee—
And to the culprit's scaffold red,
With blood of dying and the dead.
Sink England's navies in the sea,
And curse her arms where'er they be;
And send the prostitute of hell,
To roast, where Milton's angels fell.

Congratulations, new I send,
From brim full heart, to every friend,
Who may have con'd my pages o'er,
Since last you found me at your door,
With New Year's song and smiling face,
To greet you with poetic grace.

A happy New Year, may you spend;
A happy year, until the end;
When peace may girdle earth again,
No more disturbed by cut-throat men.

THE CARRIER.

Teachers' Institute.

The Huntingdon County Teachers' Institute met pursuant to previous notice in the Court House in this place, on Thursday, Dec. 26th, at 10 o'clock. President, Professor J. B. Kidder, of Shirleysburg, in the chair. Exercises opened with prayer by Professor L. Whipple.

The president at the commencement of the exercises addressed the convention briefly, as follows:

Fellow-teachers and Friends of Education:—It is customary, on occasions like this, to commence with congratulations or regrets; with the former when it is possible to find matter of rejoicing. On this occasion, I find a subject of congratulation in beholding a larger assemblage than that which greeted us a year ago, but we have reason to regret the absence of some of the most efficient members, who are now on the cotton islands of South Carolina or the hills of Virginia, serving their country in her hour of need.

While we are delighted with the presence of so many, we are sure that if the purposes of these Institutes were better understood by teachers, we should see many fold more enroling themselves on our catalogue. We, who have met, may, therefore be presumed to have a definite object, and what is it? I answer it is improvement in the theory and practice of instruction by a mutual exchange of methods and opinions.

But why should *we* feel an interest in this subject beyond the rest of the community? I see no reason why we should, but I see many reasons why the parents of our pupils should feel at least, an equal anxiety with ourselves. If our actions were guided wholly by self-interest, we might combine as artisans sometimes do to extort from the rest of the people what we consider our rights. But that was a mistaken policy, and your assembling on this occasion is a proof that you are actuated by no such contracted and selfish motives. The truth is, we can have no interest as teachers independent of the public advantage, and we best promote our own honor and emolument by increasing our efficiency.

A clergyman in one of our Eastern States in an assembly of his brethren, began to complain of the honor formerly rendered to his cloth. One of those brethren took him severely and justly to task, saying that he must have lost his self-respect before he could begin to suspect that he had lost that of those around him. So, I contend, we shall be exactly what we make ourselves; by aiming at a high degree of excellence, we shall gradually train ourselves and the mass of the people to some degree of proximity to our aim. There is improvement, and though perfection be distant in the perspective of the future, every step forward is an approach to it, and perseverance alone can attain it. There are obstacles.—One class is found in the want of appreciation of true merit in the official managers of school affairs. Some are unreasonable in their demands on the labor and time of the teacher requiring 23 full days of six hours to the month, as if the nervous system could stand the same tension with the wood-chopper's muscles. Would they ask of the preacher the exercise of his functions for even 30 hours in the week? I believe the faithful teacher will find an equal pressure on the most delicate part of his organization in the same period. Some are incapable of gauging the merits of instruction and act as foolishly in their estimation of a teacher's qualifications, as if they paid their physician by the quarts of his potions, or the lawyer by the quires of his written instruments.

Another class of obstacles is found in the instability of the teacher's profession. We find no fault, nay, we commend the lofty patriotism of those of our associates who have forsaken our peaceful pursuits for the conflicts of arms, but others who have been with us, are now standing behind the merchant's counter, or poring over his ledger, others have made the teacher's rostrum a stepping-stone to what they fancy the higher position of the bar, the bedside of the sick, or even the sacred desk.

But we contend that when the public mind is educated up to the true value of things, no pursuit will be deemed higher than ours. We welcome to our ranks those energetic and aspiring men who, after a temporary exercise of our art are attracted to any other virtuous and honorable engagement; but in the "good time coming," for which we are laboring here and everywhere, there will be no attraction of honor or emolument that will make the most aspiring forsake ours, the most useful even now of all professions.

On motion, a committee of three were appointed to prepare exercises for the session. Chair appointed R. McDivitt, H. McKibbin and S. B. Taylor said committee.

On motion the opening address of the president was requested for publication together with the minutes of the Association.

The Association then adjourned to meet in the public school room occupied by Mr. Whipple at two o'clock in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Society met pursuant to adjournment and called to order by the president. Prayer by the County Superintendent.

The committee on business reported the subject for discussion, the best method of teaching Arithmetic. The subject was opened by Prof. L. Claubaugh of Warriorsmark and continued by Messrs. Whipple, Kennedy, M'Kibbin, Campbell, Benedict, Tussey, Edwards, Brown, Silknitter, Owen and Kidder.

The business for the evening session was announced by the committee, when on motion adjourned to meet in the Court House, in the evening at 6 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

An address was delivered before the Association by Mr. Edwards, of Franklinville, on Physical Education, accompanied by illustrations and exercises with the use of the apparatus according to Dr. Lewis' System of Gymnastics for the use of schools.

A lecture was then delivered by Prof. Sinding of the New York University. Subject—"The Scandinavian Mythology."

On motion, the thanks of the Association and audience tendered to Prof. Sinding and Mr. Edwards for the exercises and lecture.

The following subject was proposed for discussion: Should the use of the rod be discontinued in our schools?—The subject was opened by Mr. Tussey and continued by Messrs. McDivitt, Rhodes, Kennedy, Beck, Benedict, Zentmyre, Campbell and Silknitter, after which the Association adjourned to meet in the public school room at 9 o'clock on the following morning.

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION.

Minutes of yesterday session read and approved. An Essay was read before the Association by Mr. M. R. Beck, of Huntingdon Furnace. Subject—"The Present Age."

The subject of teaching Orthography was opened by the County Superintendent and further participated in by Messrs. Brown, Owen, McKibbin and others at some length. The hour for adjournment having arrived, the business committee announced as the subject for discussion this afternoon, The best method of teaching Geography.

Adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Subject of teaching Geography taken up for discussion, and on motion the time of each speaker limited to 10 minutes. Subject opened by Mr. Owen and continued by Messrs. McDivitt, Edwards, Stewart, Whipple, Proctor and Brown. On motion discussion closed for the present.

The subject of Physical Education was introduced and a resolution offered by Mr. Owen to the effect that the exercise of the soldier known as the company drill as a gymnastic exercise, is entirely sufficient to meet the wants of our schools for boys, and could be introduced at the present time with entire safety. Remarks were made on the subject by Messrs. Owen, Stewart and R. B. Brown, after which the resolution was adopted.

The Executive committee presented a list of offices for the coming year, from which the following were selected by the Association.

President—B. F. Brown.

Vice Presidents—J. A. Deaver and S. Silknitter.

Recording Secretary—S. B. Taylor.

Corresponding Sec'y.—L. Clabaugh.

Treasurer—R. McDivitt.

Executive Committee—Prof. J. B. Kidder, H. McKibbin, A. Owen, Miss N. Benedict, Miss Jennie M. Brown.

Board of Managers—L. Clabaugh, D. F. Tussey, Luther Whipple, Miss S. H. Myers, Miss E. M. Africa.

Financial Committee—W. H. Kennedy, J. A. Rhodes, D. L. Wray.

Committee announced the subject for discussion in the evening session, The best method of teaching English Grammar.

Adjourned to meet in the Court House in the evening at 6½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The subject of teaching Grammar was opened by the President and continued by Messrs. McDivitt, Campbell, Edwards and Brown, and on motion, closed for the present.

A few remarks were made to the Association by the County Superintendent, who, in conclusion, offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we commend the high patriotism and self sacrificing devotion which has prompted so many of the teachers of our county to abandon the rod and ferrule for the sword and musket, to exchange the arduous and responsible duties of the school room for the sterner realities of the tented field and the din of battle, and that while we pledge ourselves to sustain them by every means in our power, our prayer to the God of battles shall be for their safety and success, their speedy return to their families and friends that they may again mingle with us on similar occasions as heretofore.

Some feeling and appropriate remarks were made by the President in conclusion, when the Association adjourned subject to a call from the Board of Managers.

J. B. KIDDER, Pres't.
R. McDIVITT, Sec'y.

[Written for the Globe.]

THE SOLDIER BROTHERS.

BY G. C. W*****.

The cold, cold winds were sighing
On that bleak November night,
The camp was paled lying
In the struggling moonbeams light.

'Twas Christmas on the marrow,
Gay hearted sleepers dreamed
Of hours without a sorrow,
While the light of morn had beamed.

'Twas then as winds were sighing
About a soldier's tent,
A young heart with pain was dying.—
A brother o'er him bent.

The taper dimly burning
Revealed the half and look,
As it to his brother turning
Thus he faintly spoke:

"Brother, I have just been thinking
Of Christmas in our home;
Mem'ry, the past and present linking
To my view, fond visions come.

"Don't you remember, brother,
To-night in times of yore,
We used to watch our mother
Supply the Christmas store.

"How she gave to us gladly
Each little want of ours—
To us now sundered sadly,
Like early broken flowers.

"How the fire brightly burning
On the old home hearth,
Lit faces void of mourning,
And eyes of sparkling mirth.

"Then before untroubled sleeping,
Childish visions o'er us soared;
We envied Santa Claus' keeping
More than miser's hoard.

"But those early ties are broken;
We who filled one home with glee
Have last farewells spoken,
As soon you shall with me.

"For ere the dawn of morrow
Makes the merry Christmas day;
Heedless alike to joy or sorrow,
Earth can claim but senseless clay.

"Closer brother—soon I'm going—
Going without a fear
Where no rude winds are blowing—"
His voice faltered here.

And still the winds kept sighing
Around the soldiers tent,
Where, *then*, a *pulseless* form was lying,
And a brother o'er him bent.

CAMP PIERPONT, Dec. 26, 1861.

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP GRIFFIN, VA., Dec. 29, '61.

FRIEND LEWIS:—Your humble servant having sojourned for the past few weeks among the tented inhabitants, on the southern bank of the Potomac, who have rallied under the ample folds of the starry banner of the Union, I have concluded to give you an inkling of what it has been my pleasure to observe in the "land of Dixie."

After crossing the river for the first time for ten years, I visited the numerous fortifications which form the chain of defences immediately opposite the city, and found them even more formidable than "my fancy had painted them"—each being constructed upon scientific principles, and mounted with guns of the most approved patterns, and of various calibre. Outside of the grand chain, almost every hill top, from the Seminary above Alexandria to Lewinsville, which embraces the field of my tour thus far, can be found either earth-works or field batteries—artillery enough, if set simultaneously to work, to make one believe that a grand eruption of the elements had taken place, and that things generally, had left their moorings. The whole face of the country is literally covered with troops. There is no such a thing as estimating their number by passing among them. They all appear to be cheerful, contented and happy, awaiting with great patience the word "forward" from their honored and sagacious Pennsylvania commander.

It is truly amusing to see the ingenuity displayed by the men of the different regiments in the erection of their quarters, in order to render themselves comfortable during the reign of the frost King. Some excavate the earth about two feet and put in a kind of pile driving, and place their canvas tents on the top of wooden structures; others again build up timbers on the old log house principle, and perch the canvas upon it. Most of the messes are provided with small sheet iron stoves of different patterns. Those who have not supplied themselves with that article, have fire places with flues running from the inside underneath the ground, to a chimney on the outside. Upon the whole, they are more comfortable than those unaccustomed to camp life, would suppose. Most of the field and company officers are having neat and comfortable log huts erected for their accommodation.

On Sunday last, we arrived in the camp of the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Col. W. H. Irwin, since which time I have been agreeably entertained by the Colonel and my esteemed friends, Captains Campbell and Miles, all of whom are gentlemen of the first water, and are accomplished and true soldiers, ever watchful of the interests and welfare of those who have placed themselves under their command. The regiment is on the extreme advance of the army, and has done almost "double duty" since its advent into Virginia, which has rendered it in a very unhealthy condition, there being at this time about *one hundred and ninety* on the sick list. This state of affairs, according to the testimony of Prof. Gobreght, the surgeon, has been in a very great degree brought about by physical exhaustion. This is, in one sense, a great compliment to the courage and efficiency of the regiment—the chief officers having become aware of the material of which it is composed, assigned it its present prominent position, where responsible and arduous duties are the *natural sequence*, and at the same time redounds to great disadvantage to the officers and men. There are, in fact, at this time, only four of the Captains reported for duty.

The location of this camp is close to that of the famous "Buck-tail" regiment, which lately figured so conspicuously in the battle at Drainesville, and the 49th is its compeer in every respect. The Colonel is now in sole charge of the regiment—the Lieut. Col. and Major both being absent—the former on a visit to his family, and the latter, Major Huling, on his bridal tour, having, on Tuesday last, led to the hymenial altar, a daughter of Adjutant General Thomas. Col. Irwin is constantly on the alert, seeing that everything is done that can be, to render his men comfortable, and at the same time requires of every man the faithful performance of his duty, which is accorded with alacrity. In fact, each and every man of the regiment, as far as we have been able to learn, is devotedly attached to him, and will follow wherever he may lead them. This fact was evidenced on the late reconnoissance they made in the direction of Centreville, when they advanced to within three miles of that place, which caused a general stampede of the rebels, who were out on grand review.—After their return, the General in command asked Col. Irwin "what kind of a regiment he had?" He thought "they would follow him to the sulphurie regions of his Satannic majesty." The only reply the Col. made was, "and *through* it," which we believe to be literally true. If ever secesh gives battle to the glorious Union army lying on this side of the Potomac, foremost in the fight will be found the gallant 49th, led by their courageous commander, and old mother Huntingdon, as well as her sister counties, will have no cause to blush for the part her sons bore in the fight.

En passant! A large number of influential friends of Col. Irwin are urging his promotion to a Brigadier Generalship, and with a strong show of success. In the event of his elevation to that position, his regiment will be loth to part with him.

On Christmas, I dined with the Col. in company with a number of officers, among whom was Cap's. Campbell and Miles, and we had a real old Pennsylvania Christmas dinner. The only thing we had in the shape of the *ardent* to take, was pure native wine, and we had a good time generally, notwithstanding we were looking the enemy full in the face. Capts. Campbell and Miles intended that their men should have a festive time also, having sent for a supply of poultry and delicacies, but the express man failed to "come to time," and hence they had to defer their Christmas dinner until Thursday. They, however, did their share of the good things justice when they became possessed of them, for be it known that turkeys and chickens rarely fall into the hands of private soldiers in this "neck 'o timber," unless forwarded by some of their many kind friends at home, and then they rarely reach camp until they become spoiled by being detained. There was a wagon load of boxes containing nick nax for this regiment alone, lying at Georgetown awaiting transportation on the day before Christmas. I saw many down-cast countenances that evening when the Sutlers wagon arrived and announced that he had "brought no Express goods!" But "sich is life." Man is doomed to disappointment, especially when he is playing soldier.

On Friday last I witnessed a drill of the Brigade to which this regiment is attached—Gen. Hancock—and it was a pleasing sight indeed. General Hancock is an accomplished officer, and withal an original specimen of humanity. Whilst going through with a manœuvre, an orderly attempted to pass through the Brigade, when he shouted to Col. Irwin, "d—n him, cut his ears off!" In the absence of Lieut. Col. Brisbin, our esteemed friend Capt. Campbell acted in his stead, mounted upon a spirited charger. The Captain not only understands his duty as a line officer, but is fully competent to take charge of a regiment, (so say his superiors,) and his numerous friends need not be surprised to hear of his promotion shortly.

There are many things of which we should like to speak in this our first opistle from the "tented field," but find our letter assuming magnificent proportions, hence we will have to defer many of them for the present. Of one thing, however, we will speak, and that is the widely known "Lovers Home." This is mess No. 2 of Capt. Campbell's company. Its inmates are "Dory" McFarland, "Doll" Decker, "Shep" Westbrook, "Boss" Cunningham, John Hight, and a unique specimen of the African race, imported from the Island of Timbuctoo, familiarly known here as "Charley." They have, to use a saying that no person ever heard (?) "a high old time generally." They do an immense amount of writing—write letters of love, letters of business, and letters of every other description, and occasionally correspond with the newspapers. They live as happy as bees. Their quarters are warm and comfortable. "Charley" does the cooking, polces the fire, and chores generally, and is constantly on double duty. "Dory" is often on the absent list, being the body guard of his Captain, a duty he performs with dignity and urbanity.

You shall hear from me at some future day, if the disciples of "Jeff" don't lay violent hands upon your humble servant, W. F. S.

CAMP PIERPONT, Dec. 29, 1861.

DEAR FATHER:—This is Sabbath and has been a very nice day. We were out on review this forenoon. Governor Curtin, Simon Cameron, Bayard Taylor, and several other distinguished personages were to see us. We never attend to any business on Sundays, and the reason of our turning out on review to-day was, for the benefit of our guests. Gov. Curtin is proud of the Penna. Reserves since the victory of Drainesville. He had all those who participated in that battle to form a hollow square, when he made us a short speech, and said he intended to have the word "Drainesville" on our colors. Our victory at that place is greater than at first supposed; there are 164 new graves there, and according to the enemy's account they took a great many along, and there must have been several hundred wounded. Every day their number of dead is becoming greater as they are found through the woods. We are going out there again some day soon, and I expect we will meet with a warm reception, but our boys are ready to go at any time and feel confident that we will come off victorious, if we have any show for a fair fight. I am pleased with my horse; he is a little wild and scary, but on the day of the battle we were close to our battery, and every *time the cannon would crack* it would almost shake us in the saddle but he never frightened. He is a little rapid in a charge, but that is a good fault for in case of a retreat I think he would run faster than any horse in the Regiment.

Col. Higgins has resigned; he became dissatisfied with our Colonel and will not remain. He intends going into service in some other quarter, perhaps in the West. Our whole regiment regret it very much, and would like him to stay, but he says he will go. I am very sorry for I will feel lost when he leaves, but still I will get along fine. We have good officers in our company and very clever men.

JOHN MCCAHAN.

WAR NEWS.

NO BATTLE AT PADUCAH.

INTERESTING FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

STAMPEDE OF REBELS FROM NEAR BETHEL.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON CITY.

ILLNESS OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

The Reported Fight at Paducah Untrue.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—The operator at Cairo now says there was no foundation for the statement that there had been a fight at Paducah.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 31, via Baltimore.—A negro who came into Camp Hamilton this afternoon reports that a large camp of the enemy, at a place near Bethel, was broken up, and a general stampede took place to Yorktown on Saturday night. They had seven heavy howitzers, but they were all removed. The cause of the alarm was a rumor that an advance would be made by General Wool on Sunday.

A flag of truce was sent by General Magruder to Hampton Bridge this afternoon, with a small package of letters for the North.

Seven rebel officers composed the party, and they remained for some time at Hampton, and appeared to be making observations and endeavoring to obtain information of our contemplated movements. Their appearance at this time and with such a small number of letters, leads to the supposition that they were desirous of ascertaining the truth of the current rumor of an advance on our side.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—To-day is the finest which we have been vouchsafed during the present season, in this latitude.

The reception at the White House is going on with animation. From 11 to 12 o'clock, the Judges of the Supreme Court, with the Foreign Ministers in full court dress, and the Senators and Representatives called on the President.

The members of the Cabinet and Generals in the army, with the naval officers also paid their respects to the Chief Magistrate.

Gen. McClellan, who is quite ill, was not able to be out this morning.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

VAGUE REPORTS OF A BATTLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 31.—Exciting rumors of a general engagement in Southern Kentucky have been current all day, but they are generally discredited now, no notice of any battle having been received at headquarters.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—A special despatch to the *Commercial*, from Indianapolis, says there are rumors of fighting in Kentucky.

Gen. Buell ordered the regiment of Fusileers, and a regiment of light artillery, to Green river, before he went forward.

Gen. Buckner's cavalry were yesterday within a short distance of our pickets, and it is supposed he intended attacking Gen. McCook in force, destroy the Green river bridge, and then retire.

All the United States regulars were thrown across the bridge early yesterday morning.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31.—No news has been received here of any fight at Paducah.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

OTTERVILLE, Mo., Dec. 31.—One of our men, captured by the rebels near Clinton, and carried to Springfield, has just returned, having left that place on Christmas. He says Gen. Price, with 8,000 men, had taken all the houses in Springfield for the use of his troops, turning women and children into the streets. He had unloaded his wagons, and was making preparations for a long stay.

The people of Arkansas had refused to allow Price to enter that State with any other troops than those regularly enlisted in the Confederate service. His force included only 1,500 men so enrolled. The country about Springfield was full of men returning from Price's army, who said if they were permitted to return home and take the oath of allegiance, Price would be left with only his regular Confederate troops.

Since Gen. Pope's rapid operations of last week, there is quiet in all the region between the Missouri and Osage rivers. Not a rumor of rebel camps or squads has been heard.

RELEASE OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

Their Departure from Fort Warren.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—The steam tug Starlight left Fort Warren at eleven o'clock this morning with Mason, Slidell and their secretaries for Provincetown where they will be transferred to the Rinaldo now lying there.

LATER FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Steamer Etna.

Reception of the President's Message.

Opinions of the English Press.

A WARLIKE CONSTRUCTION.

Preparations For War Continued.

France, Russia, Prussia and Austria, Proposed as Mediators.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The steamer Etna arrived at 8 o'clock this morning with dates by telegraph from London to the 19th.

The message of President Lincoln claimed great attention, notwithstanding that the public feeling was deeply engrossed with the death of Prince Albert.

The silence of the President's message on the Trent affair, was the subject of much conjecture and comment. It was generally regarded as a loop-hole for escape, and gave rise to some hopes of peace, although the general construction was warlike.

The London *Times* says that nothing can be more ungracious than the President's treatment of the foreign powers for their forbearance. A gracious and courteous acknowledgment was due.

The *Times* also devotes an article to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, which it treats with ridicule, and denounces as an unparalleled crime the project of blocking up ports by sunken vessels.

The *Post* treats the message as undeniably warlike, and, although remarking on the silence relative to the Trent affair, says it was scarcely within the ordinary scope of a message. It also charges the President with ingratitude in dealing with the maritime powers. The same article says that the despatch to Lord Lyons was simple and final. It is an ultimatum in itself.

The Daily *News* considers the silence on the Trent affair an indication of prudence and caution and favorable to peace. It is pleased to believe that the President desired to hold himself free to speak at an appropriate time. It nevertheless complains of the President's reticence and of the little credit he gives to foreign governments.

The *Star* justifies the silence relative to the Trent affair, and praises the clearness, force and ability of the message.

The *Herald* takes quite a contrary view, and fears that peace is almost hopeless.

The vote of thanks by Congress it regards as an insult to England.

The warlike preparations are continued.

The Persia took out nearly twelve hundred troops. The Grenadier and Scott Fusileer Guards would embark immediately.

All the disposable vessels in the Mediterranean were reassembling at Gibraltar to be ready for immediate departure. Admiral Dacres has been appointed second in command to Admiral Milne.

The war risks at Lloyds were active and advancing.

Parliament meets about the middle of January.

The death of Prince Albert had caused a most profound sensation. There is great sympathy for the Queen, who bore the bereavement with much fortitude. The warmest eulogiums are passed upon the Prince. Strong tokens of sympathy are tendered from the French and other Continental Courts, many of which went immediately into mourning.

The Asia's news were generally regarded at Paris as unfavorable for peace. The leading journals continue to advocate French neutrality.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A rumor was current at Paris yesterday, that the French government had sent a note to Russia, Prussia and Austria, suggesting a common mediation of the great powers between England and America. The *Herald's* correspondent observed that a tender of such a mediation would be a menace, and be rejected on that very ground.

Yesterday additional shipwrights were taken on at the Portsmouth Dock yards to get ready with the utmost

Acknowledgement.

The following acknowledgment from Dr. T. S. Bell, President of the Sanitary Commission of Kentucky, has been received by the Secretary of the "Ladies' Aid" of Huntingdon:

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY,
LOUISVILLE, Dec. 28, 1861.

MRS. J. GEO. MILES:—*Dear Madam:*—Your valuable favors of the 21st reached here yesterday. You may feel satisfied they were very acceptable, when I inform you that the Pennsylvania volunteers, under my charge, rejoiced in the "concentrated chicken," one can of which gladdened every Pennsylvanian in my hospital. One poor fellow who seemed to be dying the night we received him from camp, and who, for a week after, trembled between life and death, seemed to have new energies infused into him, when we informed him that the soup was made of Pennsylvania chicken. All of the Penna. volunteers ate this soup with hearty relish. Those of them that can safely take fruit, will enjoy your various stores. I gave part of them to Mrs. Menefie, the daughter of Kentucky's great artist, and widow of one of her finest orators, who called upon me for aid for a Kentucky camp, in which there is a great deal of suffering. This noble woman, one of Kentucky's noblest specimens of the sex, is going to the camp herself, and I told her that a portion of the hospital stores I was furnishing her, were from the ladies of Huntingdon, Pa. You may rest assured that Mrs. Menefie will make good use of the articles, and may perfectly rely on the fact, that each of these contributions is sacredly devoted to the sick soldiers. I have at the head of this department of my hospital, one of the best women in the State, for such offices. She has the exclusive management of the kitchen, and she personally sees that these articles get into the hands only of sick soldiers.—None of the employees of the hospital get the use of them. I thank you for the recipe for the concentrated meats, and shall make good use of it. I also received a box from McConnellstown, Pa.; it was in good order and tallied with the invoice. I will write to Mrs. Protzman also. Dr. Knight's box arrived. I sent him word of its arrival, at Adam's Express Office.

I shall do all I can to mitigate the charges on transportation, and can reduce them at one point now. All boxes directed to me as President of the Sanitary Commission of Kentucky, come free of charge from Cincinnati to Louisville. If you will work upon Penna. Railroad patriotism, I will try my hand upon Ohio, and I think successfully. The bale also reached me, and shall be properly appropriated.—I enclose proceedings of Penna. volunteers in my Hospital. Let Mrs. Protzman see them.

With many thanks for your seasonable and highly useful aid, I am very gratefully and loyally,

Yours,
T. S. BELL.

U. S. HOSPITAL, No. 5,
LOUISVILLE, Dec. 28, 1861.

We the volunteers in the 77th and 78th Regiments of Pennsylvania, at present in the U. S. Hospital, No. 5, at Louisville, Ky., in charge of Dr. T. S. Bell, respectfully and gratefully tender our sincere thanks to the patriotic ladies of Pennsylvania, who have followed our march into Kentucky with their sympathies and kindness. They have remembered that soldiers may be sick, and be condemned to the meagre allowance of a Government hospital, and they have contributed delicacies that have given us much enjoyment today, and full assurance of many repitions of similar enjoyments. May Heaven bless the loyal ladies of Pennsylvania. Their sympathetic memories of the sick soldiers and their liberal kindness have won our gratitude and all the blessings that we can invoke in their behalf.

John Flear, Co. A, 77th Regiment. Sam'l Shafer, Sr., Co. F, Sam'l Shafer, Jr., Co. F, John W. Hogan, Co. K. Jas. Bonner, Co. K, J. S. K. Huff, Co. F, R. R. Grinsea, Co. F, B. B. Cross, Co. H, John Fitzimmons, Co. H, Benjamin Bowser, Co. K, Henry Shafer, Co. E, Wm. Garrett, Co. A, John Fiscue, Co. H, H. B. Walker, Co. H, A. A. Lonry, Co. G, D. W. McElroy, Co. A, Joseph Crooks, Co. A, Peter Clover, Co. H, Henry Molt, Co. I, of the 78th Regiment; Josiah Swesy, Co. A, David Dick, Co. I, of the 9th Regiment, and John Irvin.

P. S.—Mr. Walker, the father of H. B. Walker, whose name is on the list of subscribers, is here on a visit to his son. That son seemed to me to be dying when he entered the hospital, and his recovery is among the surprising cases in disease. When I told him this morning he should have some Penna. blackberries stewed to-day, he laughed so loud with joy, that he was heard all over the ward. He looks to me to have advanced a week or two in convalescence in the two days he has been using the articles of food sent from Penna. His terrible bed sores, which he brought up from camp, are now rapidly healing.

When speaking of Mrs. Menefie, I forgot to say that she is the sister of the gallant Joriett, who recently burned the Royal Yacht at Galveston. She has another brother who is Lieut. Col. of one of the best of the Kentucky regiments. A gentleman of West Barree, writes me word that Southern sympathisers in your region, represent that the articles contributed by the loyal ladies, are turned over to the commissary, who charges the soldiers for all that they get from these contributions. No commissary ever sees these articles. No one but sick soldiers can get the use of them, and they receive them, of course, free of all charge.

May I say to you that the principal ladies in Kentucky, are vieing with you all in the care of the sick soldiers, and were it not for the aid of the loyal women, I would not attend a Government Hospital for $500 a month.—I met Mrs. Preston Pope yesterday, on her way to the hospital, to feed the soldiers with her own hands. She carries her own family spoons with her in this office of kindness. She is one of the wealthiest women in the State, and belongs to one of the most prominent families in it. She is the sister of Wm. Preston, late Minister to Spain, and now in the Southern Confederacy, an apostate and traitor, and is the sister-in-law of Gen. A. S. Johnston, now in command of the rebels at Bowling Green. She is only one of hundreds of examples of this kind. Since writing my letter I have seen my friend Capt. Shirley, of the Mail Boat Line, and he cheerfully promised his assistance in getting a reduction of the transportation charges. But he says it is important that the efforts should be made at your end of the line, where the charges commence. He says if you make the proper appeal to the authorities in the transportation lines, you can have no difficulty in getting a reduction. Capt. Shirley and myself will write to the Superintendent of the Little Miami R. R. Co., and get a reduction, if not a total remission of the charges, over that part of the line.—No charge is made from Cincinnati to Louisville, therefore it is unnecessary to pay, in any event, beyond Cincinnati, when the boxes are addressed to me. Again very respectfully,

T. S. BELL.

France and America.

[From the Revue des Deux Mondes.]

We are not unjust towards England. We comprehend the emotion with which the English nation was seized at the news of the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. She was offended in her maritime pride by the search to which one of her vessels had been subjected; she was touched in her honor by the violation of the right of asylum committed on board the Trent. We also understand that powerful interests may induce England to seize on the opportunity of the brutality of a commodore to hasten the dissolution of the great American republic. It is not necessary to speak of the resentments which may have been inspired by the painful concessions which England has been obliged to make at other periods to the pretensions of the United States. Interests of two kinds—one political and the other commercial—may lead England to turn to a profitable account the present embarrassments of the Northern States. The United States is the only Power which, up to the present time, has had the force or the good chance of shocking the English policy. Any weakening of the United States may, therefore, appear an advantage to her. Cotton holds such a prominent place in the economical life of England that the English Government may be led to conquer by a *coup de main* the daily bread of its manufactures. Far be from us the idea that such motives could justify all the summary proceedings which are now stated to be in contemplation by England; that there are natural causes for the hostility of England against the United States is all that we shall state. And yet, to honor our neighbors, we admit that there are among them wise and generous souls, and eloquent voices, who, even at the moment when national passions are at the height of effervescence, know how to remain faithful to the duty of impartiality and moderation, and who do not despair of being able to turn their country away from the violent policy to which attempts are being made to lead it. * *

But would France find an excuse in her interests, political or commercial, if she were to allow herself to be seduced from her neutrality by the perfidious insinuations of that independent and devoted press, which has conceived the bright idea of uniting us with England in the event of a war against America; for as it is manifest that no interest, either political or commercial, ought to impel us to take part in such a war, while all interests, on the contrary, bind us to observe neutrality.—Certainly the manner in which the Southern commissioners were laid hold of on board the Trent is a violation of the right of neutrality, and France would repudiate all her principles if she approved of such an act; but even should the United States obstinately refuse any satisfaction to the English Government, should we seriously have a right to alarm ourselves and to take up arms against America, as though she really threatened all neutrals? In the maritime history of the United States the affair of the Trent is only an isolated exception. All the territory of that country, its conditions of existence, and the necessities of the future, are in contradiction with that exception, and prevent America from making it a rule of maritime right. What danger is there, then, that Northern States will apply that rule to other neutrals? Where are their squadrons? Where are their maritime stations situated? Where are the instruments by which they can aspire to the sovereignty of the seas? Should the United States refuse to make any concession in the affair of the Trent we should doubtless deeply regret it for their own interest; but we shall not be able to see in this manifestation of hostility on the part of the American people against English policy any threat for our principles and our security in matters of maritime right. The United States will not, on that account, cease to be what they have ever been—the defenders of the liberty of the seas. We should be guilty of the most absurd political inconsistency, if, deceiving ourselves as to the bearing of a pretext for war, we should go and aid the Power, which pretends to maritime supremacy in dismembering and humiliating one of the Powers whose strength and prosperity are the most necessary for the maintenance of the equilibrium of the seas. Modern France—France of the Revolution—is still too young, and has undergone too frequent shocks to have numerous political traditions, but among our rare traditions the alliance of the United States is the oldest; it is closely associated with the origin of our own Revolution, and it represents one of our most certain interests—that of being able to oppose a counterpoise to England on the ocean. Why, in contempt of this tradition, and of the affinities which have several times manifested themselves between our political aspirations and those of the United States, should we hasten to recognize the Southern Confederation, and thus ratify the dismemberment of the great Republics?

☞ There is a lesson to be learned from the Mason and Slidell affair. We may reasonably assume that any present difficulty with England will be avoided, and that the amicable disposition of Mr. Secretary Seward will, for the present at least, be reciprocated by En[illegible]. But it must not be forgotten that, all through this complication, and, indeed, throughout the contest leading to it, England has been a most unfriendly neutral. We must remember that to an English port American seamen have been carried in chains—that in English waters an American vessel has been burned by pirates were welcomed to English shores, and sheltered by the English flag. We must remember that throughout the whole of this war England has virtually been giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and virtually recognizing the rebellion as a nation of the earth. The temper she has shown since the arrest of Mason and Slidell compels the belief that she was anxious to precipitate hostilities upon our Government, and give the aid of her navy to the Southern cause.

While the Government acted justly in surrendering these rebel emissaries, we must prepare for any future complication that may arise. A war with England would place us at England's mercy, simply because our whole Northern coast is in a comparatively defenceless condition. The warning voice of Secretary Seward was scoffed at by many and neglected by others. It comes to us now with great force, as a lesson that cannot be too speedily learned for any defensive war as well as for our present offensive war. A contest has been avoided now we do not know how long it may be before a contest comes which we cannot avoid. The Republic may very soon be demanding explanation and reparation, and we should be in a position to enforce that demand.

As we have often said to our people, this is a war for national existence. Jefferson Davis is not our only foe. We have a foe wherever tyranny and oppression reign. We have a foe in every enemy of free institutions. We have a bitter foe in the monstrous aristocratic system of England, for in the triumph of American institutions that system sees its overfull fall. There is a majesty and magnificence in this contest which we appreciate more and more as Time develops it to our view. Precisely as the principles and ideas it represents are eternal and universal, so will the contest be terrific and widespread. What part England may take in that contest we cannot anticipate. She has given us no encouragement or sympathy thus far—and she is in no humor for encouragement or sympathy hereafter.

Then let us look to our towns, our sea-boards, our river and harbor defences. Let us be prepared at all points and for any emergency. We do not know what a day may bring forth, and, representing the cause we now defend, we do not know from what quarter a blow may come. Let us be ready to resist and resent it.—*The Press.*

Letter from the Secretary of War to General McCall.

The following just and appropriate tribute to the valor of our volunteers will be read with interest throughout the State:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 28, 1861.

Brig. Gen. McCall, Commanding Division Camp Pierpont, Va.:

GENERAL: I have received your report of the battle of Dranesville, and although no reply is necessary on my part, yet as a citizen of the same Commonwealth as yourself and the troops engaged in that brilliant affair, I cannot refrain from expressing to you my admiration of the gallant conduct displayed both by officers and men in this their first contest with the enemy. Nearly all of your command upon that occasion are either my personal friends, or sons of those with whom for long years I have been more or less intimately associated. I feel that I have just cause to be proud, that, animated by no other motive than patriotism, they are among the first to revive the glory attained upon our country's banner of the Revolution and the soldiers of the war of 1812. It is one of the bright spots that give assurance of the success of coming events; and its effect must be to inspire confidence in the belief that hereafter, as heretofore, the cause of our country will triumph.

I am especially gratified that a Pennsylvania artillery corps, commanded by officers who have necessarily had but limited systematic instruction, have won not only the commendation of their friends, but an unwilling compliment from the enemy, for the wonderful rapidity and accuracy of their fire.

I wish I could designate all the men who, nobly discharging their duty to the country, have added to the glory of our Commonwealth. Other portions of the army will be stimulated by their brave deeds, and men will be proud to say that at Dranesville they served under McCall and Ord.

I am, General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
SIMON CAMERON, Sec'y War.

How John Brown Saved the Capital.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal* tells the following singular story of the way in which John Brown's lawless raid into Virginia became the remote cause of the salvation of the Federal capital: When the marines dashed up to the door of the engine house, where chivalry quailed, they seized not only John Brown, but a quantity of powder, within the building, which he had brought from Pennsylvania. After Brown and his party were secured, the powder was placed in one of the buildings, where it remained until April last. When the United States troops found that Virginia forces were preparing to make a descent upon the ferry, for the purpose of capturing the arms, they looked about for ammunition.

They did not dare to visit the magazine, for there were sharp eyes which watched every movement, and an attempt to take powder from there would precipitate an attack. Then it was that John Brown's powder was valuable. It was in small packages, and where it could be taken and distributed unbeknown to outsiders. It was placed in the different buildings, the trains were all laid, and just as the Virginians thought the prize was theirs, they found that the flames were ahead of them. It was designed that the several thousand stands of arms there stored, should be distributed in Baltimore, where as you know the outbreak immediately occured, and thence a descent would be made upon Washington. So John Brown's powder saved the capital. All of this will appear, I am informed, with satisfactory evidence, in the report of the committee appointed to investigate the Harper's Ferry affair.

"John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave, but his soul is marching on."

☞ The Toronto *Globe*, which is more friendly to us than any other Canadian journal, is heartily rejoiced at the action of the Administration in surrendering Mason and Slidell. It says: "We would not utter an ungenerous taunt at this moment; there is no shame in the American people admitting that, while engaged in a civil contest, they shrink from a war with Britain. The shame lies in having taken up, in a reckless spirit of bravado, a position which it has been found impossible to maintain. * *

"For fifty years there has been peace between the United States and Britain, and, in spite of a slight interruption in 1837, we may say that the intercourse of Canada with her neighbors has been almost uniformly agreeable and advantageous to both parties. We have something to say against each other—but what neighbors have not? When Canadians and Americans meet, they are almost uniformly courteous and kindly, understanding the weak and strong points of each other, and finding it easy to give and take, without offence. We hope that there is to be no interruption of this good feeling on account of recent events. We can assure our neighbors there is the strongest desire among the Canadian people to preserve kindly relations with them."

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Jan. 6, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$5,75@6,00
Common and Superfine	$3,25@3,44
Rye Flour	$4,00
Corn Meal	$2,87½
Extra White Wheat	$1,38@1,45
Fair and Prime Red	$1,32@1,35
Rye	73c
Corn, prime Yellow	56
Mixed	54
Oloverseed, ⅞ 64 lbs	$7,25@8,35
Timothy	$1,75@1,87½

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ⅞ bbl	$5,25
Extra do ⅞ cwt	3,00
White Wheat	1,05
Red Wheat	1,00
Rye	50
Corn	45
Oats	25
Cloverseed	4,00
Flaxseed	1,00
Dried Apples	1,25
Butter	15
Eggs	12
Lard	10
Ham	12
Shoulder	10
Sides	10
Tallow	10

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[Estate of David M. Confer, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of David M. Confer, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims upon the estate are requested to present them for settlement, and all persons knowing themselves indebted will make immediate payment.

GRAFFUS MILLER,
January 2, 1862.* Administrator.

STRAY HORSE.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Barree township, on the 12th inst., a sirrawberry ROAN HORSE with a white spot on his forehead, one fore foot white, and supposed to be 10 years old. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

Dec. 31, 1861.* SAMUEL JOHNSTON.

STRAY HEIFER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Penn township, about the 1st of September last, A PALE RED HEIFER, without marks, supposed to be two years old last Spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

JACOB GROVE.
Dec. 31, 1861.*

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A regular meeting of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society will be held in the Court House in Huntingdon, on Tuesday evening of the first week of the coming January Court.

By order and in behalf of the Society,
R. MCDIVITT,
Dec. 17, 1861. Secretary.

HUNTINGDON GAS COMPANY. The annual election for five Managers will be held at the office of the Company, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M., on the 6th day of January next.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
Huntingdon, Dec. 26, 1861.-2t. Secretary.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale on the premises, ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1862, at one o'clock, P. M., the following described property, to wit:

The defendant's interest in and to all that tract of land situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, adjoining the Juniata River, lands of Wm Johns, Thos. Holing and others, containing 171 acres and 92 perches and allowance of six per cent. Being the same plantation and premises sold and conveyed by John Johnson and Robert R. Andrews, Administrators of Hugh Andrews, deceased, to Geo. W. Speer. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Geo. W. Speer.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.
Huntingdon, Dec. 19, 1861.-3t.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, praying the said Court to grant them licenses to keep inns or taverns in their respective boroughs, townships and villages in the county of Huntingdon, and that said petitions will be presented to the said Court on Wednesday, the 15th day of January next, for consideration, &c., when and where all persons interested can attend if they think proper, viz:

Adam Zeigler, Marklesburg.*
John M. Early, Mount Union.*
Thomas McGarvey, Shirleysburg Borough.*
John Kurtz, Alexandria Borough.*

WM. C. WAGONER, Clerk.
Huntingdon, Dec. 17, 1861.-3t.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their account in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday the 13th day of January next, (1862,) to wit:

1. Partial account of George McCrum and Job Slack, Executors of George McCrum, Sr., late of Barree township, dec'd.
2. The supplemental and final account of A. G. Blair and Michael Shearer, Executors of the last will and testament of John Stunkard, late of Tell township, dec'd.
3. The Administration account of John M. Clark, Administrator of James Clark, late of the borough of Shirleysburg, dec'd; final account.
4. The administration account of George M. Green, Administrator of Christian Drake, late of Clay tp., dec'd.
5. The account of Joseph Isett guardian of George W. Crain, one of the children of Evan Crain, late of Morris township, dec'd., now in his majority.
6. The account of John Flenner, Administrator de bonis non of Margaret Coats, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.
7. The account of Solomon Mierly, Executor of the last will and testament of Mary Baingartner, late of Union township, dec'd.
8. The account of John Miesly and Wm. Wible, Administrators of John Wible, late of Springfield tp., dec'd.
9. Final account of John Scott, Guardian of N. Priscilla Martin, formerly N. Priscilla Bell now dec'd, and who was a daughter of James Bell, formerly of Huntingdon county.
10. Final guardianship account of Thomas A. Smelker, Guardian of William Hays, a minor child of Edward Hays, late of Shirley township, dec'd.
11. Administration account of Michael J. Martin and Asaph Price, Administrators of Jos. S. Martin, late of Tod township, dec'd.
12. Administration account of John P. Stewart, Administrator of William Foster, late of Westtp., dec'd.
13. Administration account of George Hoarn and Elizabeth Hearn, Administrators of Wm. Hearn, late of Walker township, dec'd.
14. Administration account of George Eby and Samuel Lutz, Administrators of Catharine Lutz, late of Shirley township, dec'd.
15. The administration account of Lucinda Hall, Administratrix of Josiah A. Hall, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd. Final account.
16. Account of James McCall and Abraham States, Esq., Executors of the last will and testament of Daniel Buchwalter, late of Walker township, dec'd. Final account.
17. Account of R. Milton Speer, Administrator of the estate of Phillip Appleby, late of the borough of Cassville, dec'd.
18. Administration account of Matthew F. Campbell, Administrator of John Beatty, late of Shirley township, deceased.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF, Register.
REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Dec. 17, 1861.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
G. ASHMAN MILLER.
Has just received a new stock of
GROCERIES
DRY GOODS
BOOTS & SHOES,
Call and examine my new stock.
G. ASHMAN MILLER.
October 30, 1861.

COURT AFFAIRS.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 23d day of November, A. D. 1861, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general Jail Delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and William B. Lesa his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every Indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 13th day) of January next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 23d of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and the 86th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 23d day of November, 1861, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 20th day) of January, A. D., 1862, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 23d of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and the 86th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

TRIAL LIST—JANUARY TERM, 1862.

FIRST WEEK.

Patton, Wm. et al	vs	Entrekin, James et al.
Baldomus & Hayward,	vs	Brewster, John's Ex'rs.
Gordon, James	vs	Cresswell & Williams.
Foster, David	vs	Crotsley, Wm. garn.
Crewell, A. B's Ex'rs.	vs	Same.
Horton, Nathan G.	vs	Same.

SECOND WEEK.

Entrekin, W. W. & D. C.	vs	Stone, Michael.
Morris, Tasker & Co.	vs	Harrison & Mattern.
Crotsley, William	vs	Martin, Michael et al.
Weston, Thomas Jr.	vs	Weston, Thomas.
Johns, William	vs	Smith, Isaac.
Konigmacher & Bausman,	vs	McCurl, Robert & wife.
Cresswell, Jacob	vs	Brendstone, C. et al.
Butts, Jeremiah B.	vs	Cunningham, J.'s Admr.
Cornelius, Benjamin	vs	Richardson, Alex.
Bicker, James for use	vs	Decker, George.
Duvall, David G.	vs	Schultz, Jona. et al.
Brown, George & David	vs	Myers, John.
Myton, R. B.	vs	Silknitter, John.

GRAND JURORS.

Andrew Crownover, merchant, Barree.
Samuel Cummins, farmer, Jackson.
Benjamin Corbin, farmer, Oneida.
Robert M. Cunningham, gentleman, Barree.
Samuel Diggins, laborer, Carbon.
Thomas Durland, farmer, Henderson.
Daniel Forrest, farmer, Porter.
Jacob Hess, farmer, Henderson.
John Irvin, farmer, Jackson.
William Johnston, farmer, Warriorsmark.
James Kerr, farmer, Brady.
Michael Love, farmer, Morris.
Henry Lover, bricklayer, Huntingdon.
James Myton, jr., farmer, West.
H. McMunigal, livery keeper, Huntingdon.
Martin Orlady, farmer, Barree.
Washington Reynolds, carpenter, Franklin.
George Rudy, farmer, Jackson.
John Ridenour, farmer, Juniata.
Jacob Sollers, farmer, Springfield.
Isaac Swoope, carpenter, Carbon.
George L. Travis, carpenter, Franklin.
S. Findley Walker, farmer, Dublin.
John Wilson, laborer, Franklin.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Wm. B. Addleman, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Jackson Briggs, farmer, Tell.
Peter M. Bare, merchant, Shirley.
Michael Barndollar, farmer, Clay.
Amos Clark, farmer, Tod.
Isaac Cook, farmer, Tod.
A. R. Cunningham, merchant, Huntingdon.
William Christy, surveyor, Alexandria.
James Clark, merchant, Warriorsmark.
Jessie Dieffenbach, clerk, Brady.
Jonathan Evans, farmer, Tod.
Samuel Eby, clerk, Henderson.
Benjamin Grove, farmer, Penn.
Steven Gorsuch, farmer, Oneida.
Nicholas Graffius, mill wright, Franklin.
Israel Graffius, gentleman, Alexandria.
David Hare, farmer, Porter.
James Hoey, farmer, Brady.
Adam Holliday, innkeeper, Dublin.
David Hicks, J. P., Cromwell.
Andrew Heffner, farmer, Walker.
Isaac Jones, forgeman, West.
Robert McNeal, farmer, Clay.
Joseph McCoy, farmer, Walker.
Adam McPherren, M. D., Franklin.
William McWilliams, farmer, Franklin.
Samuel McVoty, tanner, Clay.
Steven Miller, farmer, West.
Thomas Mitchell, farmer, Jackson.
William A. Miller, clerk, Huntingdon.
George Numer, farmer, Henderson.
George W. Pheasant, farmer, Union.
Amon Pheasant, farmer, Union.
David Pheasant, farmer, Union.
Jacob Stouffer, farmer, Warriorsmark.
William Stewart, farmer, Henderson.
Jackson Stewart, farmer, Franklin.
John B. Smith, farmer, Jackson.
Andrew Shore, farmer, Clay.
Samuel Sprankle, farmer, Porter.
Brison Shaver, clerk, Shirley.
Daniel Troutwine, J. P., Jackson.
Jacob Walls, farmer, Union.
Wm. Williams, marble cutter, Huntingdon.
John White, merchant, Huntingdon.
William Wray, farmer, Franklin.
Marshal Yocum, watchman, Union.
Ephraim Yingling, farmer, Carbon.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Samuel Buehn, farmer, Cromwell.
Daniel Brumbaugh, farmer, Hopewell.
Jacob Berkstresser, merchant, Carbon.
John Beck, gentleman, Warriorsmark.
Jonas Buckwalter, farmer, Walker.
Henry Canan, wagon maker, Morris.
David S. Cook, farmer, Cromwell.
William Clymans, farmer, Dublin.
Jonathan H. Dorsey, M. D., Huntingdon.
David Fouse, farmer, Hopewell.
James Gleason, merchant, Carbon.
Henry Grazier, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Samuel Grove, farmer, Cromwell.
James Hooper, farmer, Union.
Samuel Hatfield, farmer, Porter.
Samuel Hockadams, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Robert King, tailor, Huntingdon.
Henry Miller, farmer, Juniata.
John Miller of H., farmer, Porter.
Robert Madden of R., farmer, Springfield.
James Norris, farmer, Cass.
H. F. Newingham, gentleman, Huntingdon.
John Norris, gentleman, Walker.
Joseph McIlroy, merchant, Jackson.
James McClure, farmer, Porter.
Robert Livingston, farmer, Walker.
George W. B. Sipes, merchant, Cassville.
Joseph Shore, farmer, Clay.
Hiram Shadle, farmer, Dublin.
Charles Steel, carpenter, Union.
Walter C. Vantries, clerk, Warriorsmark.
R. B. Wigton, coal dealer, Huntingdon.
John Work, farmer, Porter.
Adam Warfel, blacksmith, Brady.
John Weight, farmer, Warriorsmark.

J. WEICHSELBAUM,
OPTICIAN AND OCULIST
FROM PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully informs the citizens of HUNTINGDON and vicinity, that he has opened a ROOM at the Jackson Hotel, where he offers for sale

SPECTACLES,

OF EVERY VARIETY, SIZE AND QUALITY. A new invention of Spectacles, for distant or close reading, with gold, silver, steel, and tortoise-shell frames, and a new and improved assortment of perfocal and parabola ground first Glasses, of his own manufacture.

He would particularly call the attention of the public, to his Spectacles for *NEAR SIGHTED PERSONS*, and for persons who have been operated upon for the cataract of the eye, and to his new kind of Glasses and Conservers of the sight, made of the best flint and azure Glasses.—Good Glasses may be known by their shape, exact centre, sharp and highly polished surface. The qualities are to be found in his Glasses.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

The very best BRAZILLIAN PEBBLE and MOUNTAIN CRYSTAL, so universally proved to be far superior to any other Glass. Also, MICROSCOPES, SPY AND QUIZZING GLASSES of every size and quality; TELESCOPES, MAGNIFYING AND OPERA GLASSES, with different powers, together with every variety of Articles in the Optical line, not mentioned.

☞ Optical and other Instruments and Glasses, carefully repaired at short notice. He can always select those suited to the sight.

☞ He will, if required, go to any respectable house where his services may be wanted.

☞ The very best EYE-WATER and the best Hunting Glasses always for sale [Dec. 26, 1861.]

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. and Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on MONDAY, the 13th day of January, 1862, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

All the defendant's right, title and interest, of, in and to one lot of ground situate in the borough of Alexandria, bounded on the north by the Penn's Canal, on the west by an alley, on the south by an alley, on the east by Harding street, to the canal aforesaid, having thereon erected a frame building 21x45 feet, used as a tanner shop, and 34 vats. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Peter Kean.

Defendant's right, title and interest, in and to a small piece of ground in Jackson tp., at McAlevy's Fort; beginning by land of R. McBurney south 79 deg. west 3 perches, to a post, thence by lot of James Stewart south 54 degrees west 3 5-10 perches to a post thence south 78 degrees west 4 5-10 perches to a post, thence south 15 degrees east 5 perches to a post, thence by R. V. Stewart's lot north 47 degrees east 12 perches to place of beginning, containing about one-fifth of an acre. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel B. Grossman.

The defendant's right, title and interest in and to 400 acres of land, more or less, situate in Tod tp., adjoining lands surveyed in the name of Richard Clark on the west, lands of Evans and Hamilton, and Henry Rhoads on the east, and land of Speer & Dougherty on the south. Also the undivided 5-6 of 220 acres of land, adjoining the above on the north, being the land conveyed by Speer & Dougherty to the Sherman's Valley and Broad Top R. R. Co., which is in Huntingdon co. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of The Sherman's Valley and Broad Top Railroad Company.

All defendant's right, title and interest in and to all that certain tract of land warranted in the name of Joseph Peaks, situate in Cromwell township, containing 227 acres, more or less, being patented land, and bounded on the north and east by lands of Simon Gratz, on the south by lands of Enos McMullen, and west by Hileman and others, and has thereon erected a log barn and other outbuildings, and about 100 acres, more or less, cleared. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of J. Henry Bell.

Notice to Purchasers.—Bidders at Sheriff's sales will take notice that immediately upon the property being knocked down, fifty per cent. of all bids under $100, and twenty-five per cent. of all bids over that sum, must be paid to the Sheriff, or the property will be set up again and sold to other bidders who will comply with the above terms.

Sheriff's Sales will hereafter be made on Wednesday, of the first week of Court, and the Deeds acknowledged on the following Wednesday.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Dec. 26, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. and Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON SATURDAY THE 4TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1862, at two o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

Four hundred acres of land, more or less, situate in Tod township, Huntingdon county, adjoining land surveyed in the name of Richard Clark on the west, land of Evans & Hamilton and Henry Rhodes on the east, and land of Speer & Dougherty on the north: Also the undivided five-sixths of 2.20 acres of land adjoining the above on the north, and the Fulton county line on the south, being the land conveyed by Speer and Dougherty to the S. V. & B. T. R. R. Company. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of the Sherman's Valley and Broad Top Railroad Company.

ALSO—Defendant's right, title and interest in and to part of a lot of ground situate in the borough of Huntingdon, being part of No. 109 in plan of said town, fronting 50 feet on Washington street and extending back along Charles street 200 feet. Seized and taken into execution as the property of Joseph Nightwine.

Notice to Purchasers.—Bidders at Sheriff's sales will take notice that immediately upon the property being knocked down, fifty per cent. of all bids under $100, and twenty-five per cent. of all bids over that sum, must be paid to the Sheriff, or the property will be set up again and sold to other bidders who will comply with the above terms.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.
Huntingdon, Dec. 17, 1861.

OFFICE HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP M. R. R. Co.)
No. 238 South 3d St., Phila. Dec. 12, 1861.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAIL ROAD AND COAL COMPANY, will be held at the office of the Company, on Tuesday the 14th day of January, 1862, at 11 A. M., when an election will be held for a President and Twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

J. P. AERTSEN,
Dec. 17, 1861. Secretary.

STRAY COW.—Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Walker township, about the 1st, of last month, a BLACK COW supposed to be about 7 years old. The owner is requested to come forward and prove property, pay charges and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN DOPP.
December 10, 1861.

WALL PAPER!

The New Spring Styles For 1862,
Already Received
At Lewis' Book Store.

We deal direct with the manufacturer, and will have on hand at all times, the latest styles, and sell at fair prices.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of John B. Frazier administrator of James T. Wilson, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Miller & Speer, on Friday, the 27th day of December, at ten o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested will present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

WILLIAM DORRIS, Jr.,
Huntingdon, Dec. 10, 1861.-3w. *Auditor.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of John B. Frazier, administrator of William I. Wilson, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Miller & Speer, on Friday, the 27th day of December at ten o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested will present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

WILLIAM DORRIS, Jr.,
Hunting